

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Important Statement of the Views of the American Government on the Mexican Question.

The following circular letter—one of the most admirable papers ever issued by our State Department—has been addressed by Mr. Seward to the several American Legations abroad:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862.

Sir: We observe indications of a growing impression in Europe that the demonstration made by the Spanish, French, and British forces against Mexico is likely to provoke a revolution in that country, which shall bring about the introduction of a monarchical government, and the assumption of the crown by a foreign prince. Our country is deeply interested in the peace of the world, and desires to preserve loyal relations as well with the Alliance as with Mexico. The President has, therefore, directed me to submit to the parties interested his views on the new aspect of affairs.

The President has relied upon the assurance given his Government by the Allies, that they were in pursuit of no political object, but simply the redress of their grievances. He entertains no doubt of the sincerity of the Allies; and if his confidence in their good faith had been disturbed, it would be restored by the frank explanations given by them, that the Governments of Spain, France, and Great Britain have no intention of intervening to procure a change in the constitutional form of Government now existing in Mexico, or any political change which should be in opposition to the will of the Mexican people. In short, he has cause to believe that the Allies are unanimous in declaring that revolution proposed to Mexico is solely prompted by certain Mexican citizens who are now in Europe.

Nevertheless, the President regards it as his duty to express to the Allies, in all kindness and candor, that a monarchical government established in Mexico, in the presence of foreign fleets and armies, occupying the waters and the soil of Mexico, has no promise of security or permanence; in the second place, that the instability of such a monarchy would be enhanced if the throne were assigned to a person alien to Mexico; that in these circumstances the new government would not only fail unless sustained by European alliances, which, under the influence of the first invasion, would be practically the beginning of a permanent policy of armed intervention by monarchical Europe, at once injurious and inimical to the system of government generally adopted by the American continent. These views are based upon sound knowledge of the opinions and political habits of American society. There can be no doubt that in this matter the permanent interests and the sympathies of our country would be on the side of the other American Republics.

We must not be understood as predicting on this occasion the course of events which may ensue, both in America and Europe, from the steps which are contemplated. It is enough to say that, in the opinion of the President, the consummation of the American Continent from the control of Europe, has been the principal characteristic of the past half century. It is not probable that a revolution in the opposite direction can succeed in the age which immediately follows this period, and while the population of America increases so rapidly, while its resources develop in the same proportion, and while society forms itself naturally according to the principles of the American Democratic Government.

It is unnecessary to indicate to the allies how improbable it is that the nations of Europe would accept cheerfully a policy favorable to a similar counter-revolution, thus incompatible with their own proper interests. Nor is it necessary to point out that notwithstanding the care of the allies to avoid aiding, by means of their land and maritime forces, the internal revolutions of Mexico, the result would be none the less due to the presence of their forces in the country, however different the object they may have proposed; for without their presence it may be considered as certain that such revolutions would probably not have been attempted or even conceived.

The Senate of the United States has certainly not accorded its official sanction to the precise measures proposed by the President to lead our aid to the actual Mexican Government, in order that the latter might, with the approbation of the Allies, extricate itself from its present embarrassments. But this is strictly a question of internal administration. There could be no greater error than to see in this disagreement a divergence of opinion in our Government, or in the American people, in regard to their cordial wishes for the safety, welfare, and stability of the Republican Government in that country.

I am your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY RUN INTO THE GROUND.—The bill prohibiting the brutal and degrading practice of polygamy in Utah has passed the United States Senate, only two Senators—Latham and McDougall—voting against it. The Union and the Express—God! what an alliance!—defend their negative votes on the right of Popular Sovereignty grounds—the right of the people of the Territories to regulate their own "domestic institutions," and all that sort of stuff. This is certainly running Popular Sovereignty into the ground, to use a coarse but happy expression. The Republican doctrine of Congress having the constitutional power to regulate the affairs of the Territories, may be considered open to discussion; but the idea of admitting to be a legitimate "domestic institution" a custom which violates nature, denies chastity to woman, is monstrous. Why, horsetealing is not so bad as polygamy, yet if a band of horse-thieves should establish themselves anywhere in the Territories, and organize into a separate community, they would be just as much entitled to claim immunity for their domestic institution as the Mormons. —*Marysville Appeal.*

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

VOL. VIII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 28, 1862.

No. 11.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
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The Naval Engagement below New Orleans.

We give below full particulars attending the passage of our fleet up to New Orleans, after passing Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of April 24, the fleet, consisting of eighteen vessels, in three divisions, under command of Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, was on its way to New Orleans.

At a quarter of four o'clock the enemy at Fort St. Philip opened the ball. Full speed was now given to the vessels in the advance, and the mortar boats replied to the shot and shell of the fort with great effect. The firing on both sides was kept up with the greatest vigor. Fort Jackson soon joined in the fight, and the engagement then became general. Broadside after broadside was poured into the forts by the fleet with the utmost rapidity, and both Unionists and rebels participated in the work of death with an alacrity and determination never surpassed. It was truly a battle of giants. The contest momentarily became more and more exciting.

A new and formidable opponent now came forward upon the scene, to drive the Federal squadron back to its former position. The gunboats and floating battery Louisiana, built for the protection of the city, joined in the engagement. Shot and shell from their iron sides soon flew swift around the fleet, and in many instances with fatal effect. A perfect sheet of flame, occasionally concealed by the smoke, played from the sides of the vessels, while the leaden messengers of death sped upon their errands with the velocity of lightning. To add to the horrors of the occasion, fire-raids were dispatched by the enemy in the direction of our fleet, and the very heavens soon became obscured by the heavy smoke rising from their hulks.

As our squadron approached the rebel steamers it was observed that numbers of sharpshooters lined the rigging of their vessels and crowded their decks. Their fire was terribly effective. But our gunners in most instances took very accurate aim at these natives of the Southwest, and speedily taught them that a cannon is ordinarily far superior to a musket in naval encounters.

Rebel steamers, crowded with troops, occasionally came within close range of our cannon. Then our pieces, carefully handled and, in some instances loaded to the muzzle, discharged a perfect fire of hell at their sides. You could then behold these defenders of the Mississippi stagger and reel beneath the shock, and finally career and go down as if sucked in by a maelstrom. No less than half a dozen were engulfed in the turbid waters of the Mississippi by the terrible fire of the Varners.

While these stirring events were transpiring, and the gates of hell itself seemed open, so rapid and constant were the discharges of artillery, an accident occurred to Commodore Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, which seemed at one time to threaten her destruction. A huge fire-ship came down the river, and was shoved by the ram in the neighborhood of the ship. The flames in great volume arose to the top of the rigging, and enveloped her sides. The fire also caught on the berth deck. But the fire hose soon played the Hartford out of danger, and the ram hauled off under a heavy fire. At this critical juncture the ship grounded, and it required laborious exertion to get her afloat. This, however, was accomplished.

If before the engagement had assumed gigantic proportions, it now became a hideous monstrosity. Like the demons of the lower regions, each man, on both sides, infuriated to the last degree, frenzied with excitement and with murder in his heart, put forth every exertion physical strength would permit to annihilate his antagonist. From the banks and on the river shot and shell rained death and destruction upon sailors and soldiers, wooden walls and stone walls. The sulphurous smoke arose in puffs from the port holes after the flame caused by a discharge had played with singular beauty around the muzzle of the cannon. The reports, so constant, absolutely deafened the hearing for some time, till habit had lulled the men to its effects.

And now the affair approached a conclusion, so far as the engagement with the forts was concerned. After battling for an hour and a half the passage of the forts was achieved, and from that moment the downfall of New Orleans was certain. One moment of such a victory as our gallant sailors had achieved blotted from their recollection for a time the memory of the dread encounter they had experienced. Begrimed with powder, reeking with sweat, exhausted by their severe labors, these men experienced an emotion akin to that felt by the veterans under Bonaparte after the bloody battle of Austerlitz or Borodino. The glory of the brave, whether dead or living, is a mantle most men would fain wear. Had not our hardy veterans on the Mississippi expedition a right to consider themselves heroes? But other fields of honor await them.

At half-past five o'clock not less than eleven gunboats were wrapped in flames. Our fleet safely steamed up to the quarantine to anchor.

But the fight was not yet over. Another effort was determined upon by the desperate, defeated foe. The ram—Hollins' redoubtable ram—came forward and opened fire on the Richmond.

Thus the ball was recommenced. And now close fighting became the order of the day. The Mississippi started in pursuit of the ram. That vessel fled from the wrath to come, but the Mississippi steadily gained upon her. Then finding further resistance useless, the commander of the Manassas suddenly turned the prow of his vessel toward the shore, and ran her upon the bank. The crew escaped. Several broadsides were poured into the ram, and then she was boarded. But she was found to be of no value, and therefore she was again the recipient of a broadside, when she drifted down the river in a sinking condition.

SHILOH.—The battlefield of Shiloh is the title of the spot which is to become famous in future annals as the scene of the most desperate and bloody conflict of the civil war of America. All the army documents and papers, even to the written orders issued to regiments and companies, bear that title, and it will be generally accepted in time as the true designation.

The title arises from the presence on the battlefield, in close proximity to the point of the first attack, of a little church of unpretending appearance and considerable antiquity. It was the place of worship, where the few inhabitants of the surrounding country assembled to hear the Gospel expounded, and it is to be hoped, to better by precept and example, their morals and politics. On the latter head, however, there is strong doubt, as the Southern church has long been foremost in upholding what is called Southern rights. The Methodist church, especially, has been rampant on this score, and has done as much injury as some denominations which have made themselves intensely abolition at the North. To this little church, there is a history attached. It was built about fifty years ago by a French Huguenot, who, being an enthusiast, and something of an ascetic, left his home and sought to found in the wilderness of Lower Tennessee a community of his sect, whose influence should in time extend over the limits of the New World, and, in a measure, defy its progenitor. He lived in solitude, his humble church being his home, and the little field beyond the means of his subsistence. With a granary filled with corn, and the rough-hewn floor of his church for a bed, he was content to live—a wonder to his parishioners, a seeming marvel of humanity, yet, in truth, a second Mahomet in his wild ambitions of the future. In this way he lived a few years, apart from the world, and to all appearances dead to its sympathies. Yet in time the flesh prevailed. He met his destiny in the form of a woman, and his high intentions went down before the stronger inclinations of nature. The little church became an unlawful trysting place, and one morning he was found writhing in his blood, the victim of a husband's vengeance. Border blood was quick and reckless, and his punishment came speedily. For years afterwards the untended inhabitants looked at the blood stain which marked the spot where he fell in superstitious awe, but time washed it out, and the church of Shiloh again became the place of worship. Its destiny was linked with blood and violence, and it now stands a monument of carnage, and the center of a great cemetery, where lie buried nearly seven thousand men.

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—A very erroneous idea is indulged in by many people in relation to the largest city in the world; many confidently asserting that London, or as it is frequently termed, the Great Metropolis, is far superior both in size and number of inhabitants. But such is not the case. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is, without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,500,000 dwellings and 5,000,000 of human souls. Many of the streets are nineteen Japanese in length, which is equivalent to twenty-two English miles. The commerce of Japan far exceeds that of any other city in the world, and the sea along its coast is constantly white with the sails of ships. "Their vessels sail to the southern portion of the empire, where they are laden with rice, tea, sacon, tobacco, silk, cotton, and tropical fruits, all of which find a ready market in the north; and then return freighted with corn, salt, oil, iron, glass, and various other productions of the north, which have a market in the south."

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS says of "Bull Run" Russell: "W. H. Russell, of the Times, is said to have stated, on his first visit to the Reform Club after his return, that the total discomfiture of the South is as certain as fate; that the Southern soldiers reminded him of Falstaff's ragged regiment; that the Federal troops are now equal to any in the world."

The war has weakened, dislocated, and exhausted the South, while it has left the loyal North and Northwest with energies unabated, and resources newly developed; with a victorious army in all fields of action; with a navy that has astonished the whole world; a re-invigorated credit; their soil uninvaded by a foe; their cities prosperous; their farmers industrious and cheerful; and hundreds of thousands of their people ready for every other sacrifice of property and person.

After the battle of Williamsburg, many of our men were found with bayonet and bowie-knife thrusts, who had only been wounded by bullets in the legs and arms—showing that the Rebels inhumanly murdered our living but helpless soldiers.

NORTHERN SECESSIONISTS.—The following is an extract from Parson Brownlow's speech, delivered at the Academy of Music, New York, May 13th: "If I owed a debt to be discharged to the most revolting and God-forsaken wretch that could be culled from the ranks of human society, and I wanted to pay that debt and get rid of it, I would make a tender to his Satanic Majesty of twelve Northern men sympathizing with Secession. [Tremendous applause.] No Northern man ought to be tolerated in walking Broadway who has any sympathy with Secession. [Cheers.] They should either be for or against the mill dam, and I would make them show their hands. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, after the battle of Manassas, they passed through our town on forlough, officers and privates, going down into Dixie, exulting, and brought with them divers what they called Yankee heads—the dirty heads of Union troops, some of them with long beards, and they would take them by the hair and shake them out of the window, and say, 'A d—d Yankee head!' This is the spirit of Secession—the spirit of the vile untutored savages of hell—and he who apologizes for them is no better than he who is the perpetrator of the crime. [Cheers.]

A NEW TERRITORY.—Congress proposes a new Territory for the Indians, to be called Lanniwa, to be set aside for the Indians alone. The land is now in military possession of the Confederates, they having seduced the Cherokees from their loyalty, and whose reservation extends along the entire northern line, ending in a narrow strip abutting upon New Mexico. South of the Cherokees are the reservations of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Washitas are upon the southern border. The entire Territory, which is described at the Land office as beautifully diversified and fertile, contains sixty-eight thousand miles, or an area superior to that of Virginia. It lies between Kansas on the North, and Arkansas on the south. The Red river bisects it westward from the Mississippi to the centre of the Territory, whence its direction is from the northwest. The Verdigris and its affluents water the Territory in its northern and northeastern portions. In this beautiful and productive region are the most civilized of the Western Indians, and it is to be hoped, notwithstanding present sectional difficulties, that they may ultimately become the subjects of that still higher improvement which the experience of an Indian office considers advisable for the Pottowattamies. The main feature of the late treaty with that tribe is the contemplated setting aside of sections of land for heads of families, and of giving to each authority to draw a given value of articles of necessity from Government agents. A system of education or schools is also provided for.

SECESSION.—An epidemic that has been raging for the last sixteen months in eleven of the Southern States, and has been communicated to others farther North, but owing to the healthy loyal atmosphere that surrounds them, they are kept from its worst taint.

SYMPTOMS.—An evident disposition to be destructive, attended with a hallucination that the patient has lost his rights. As the disease progresses, his moral understanding is impaired, and he becomes oblivious to the sanctity of an oath, especially the oath of allegiance to the United States, and in many cases he thinks it right to destroy the life and property of his Union neighbor.

TREATMENT.—For mild cases, close confinement in the Southern asylums at Fort Warren, Fort Lafayette, Fort McHenry, and at Columbus, Ohio, will, if it does not effect a cure, render the patient harmless. When the disease assumes a malignant form, a dose of gunboats and several regiments of cavalry and infantry mixed with columbids, Minie rifles, sabres, shell, and shot, is necessary to check it.

THE ATTEMPTED RECONSTRUCTION OF PARTIES.—The recent attempt to reconstruct a Democratic party proved an entire failure. The border State men were unwilling to take the bait. They are generally convinced that their reliance for protection and justice is upon the President, whom they are willing to support against the assaults of the radical Abolition faction that is trying to ride over the Administration. The political waters have not been greatly disturbed, but the prospect at present is that the division will be made upon a pure Union and disunion basis, uniting in the former all the conservative elements of the North and South, and in the latter the disunion elements and constitution-cursing factions of both sections, placing the howlers of the North in the same category with the Rebel leaders of the South. —*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

THE TAX LEVY FOR NEW YORK CITY and county, as authorized by the late Legislature, amounts to \$9,695,596, or nearly two millions less than last year; and the New York Tribune says that although the city's portion of the State tax will be more than last year, the aggregate burden upon real estate promises to be lighter than for some years past—an unexpected good fortune.

—Wise, Floyd, Pillow and Price are the four-runners of Rebel defeat.

REVOLVING STEEL AND IRON FORTS.—The Philadelphia Sunday Transcript of April 20th says: There has been on exhibition for several days in the Treasury building, Washington, one of the most remarkable works of inventive genius which has ever come under our observation. It is nineteen years since Timbey's revolving steel or iron batteries were invented, models made, and all the details laid before our Government, and it is eight years since they were communicated to the French Government. The present model was finished in December last, and is of itself a beautiful and demonstrative exhibition of the manner that harbor and other defensive positions must, before long, be fortified, and thus rendered impassable to any foreign foe.

The vertical sides are pierced for sixty guns of any desirable calibre, and range of hot or shell arranged in three tiers, and presenting the guns to the object singly; that is, but one "port" in line of sight at a time. The whole superstructure, which is to be above ground, is made to turn on its vertical axis by a concealed steam power, say three hundred horse engine, which engine is also to force hot or cold air through the casemates for the benefit of the garrison. The guns occupy garrisons of equal height, in three tiers. When the structure is put in motion, the whole number of guns will bear on the object every two minutes, if it only revolves at the rate of one hundred and fifty in a minute, or one-fourth the speed of a man on an ordinary walk.

The officer in command takes his position in the top of the iron castle, where, under the upper dome, there is a narrow opening through which the light enters, and permits him to see out through a telescope or theodolite, which instrument is fixed in a position on a stand and platform, which moves by the hand of the commander—turning a slight wheel—on its vertical axis, independent of the moving of the castle by the motion of the steam engine. The result is that the operator, having determined by the micrometer of the theodolite the distance of the object to be hit outside the castle, telegraphs to each gunner the angle of the elevation or depression to set his gun, and all being loaded, he sets the castle in revolution by signal to the engineer, and when each gun falls into the same vertical line as that held by the theodolite bearing on the object or target, the gun is at that instant fired by an electric spark which ignites the priming of each gun in turn, as it bears on the object. In a word, there will be a continuous stream of the heaviest metal discharged from the largest guns that can be made or used anywhere at any object within range and at any point on the compass, without the slightest possible danger or inconvenience to the persons who are to occupy the inside of the walls and dome of this mighty engine of war.

THE SLAUGHTER AT SHILOH.—The Pittsburg Landing correspondent of the Chicago Times, writes as follows in regard to the killed and wounded at the battle of Shiloh: "The work of burial is complete, and the returns show over 6,000 killed, of whom 4,400 were rebels. It is difficult to account for this, but the rebel dead are undoubtedly double our own number. In estimating the mortality, the fatally wounded must be added to this number, swelling it to over 7,000 killed in the battle. In addition, there are eight thousand of our men in the hospitals, who were wounded in the battle. We have no means of knowing how many of the enemy are wounded, but undoubtedly the number is as great as ours. Seven thousand killed and sixteen thousand wounded, gives a total of 23,000 men disabled in the great battle of Shiloh."

THE LONDON TIMES is very urgent to have a volunteer force of 100,000 men enrolled in Canada, because "Federal America is in a conquering mood," and says that "Canada will have to choose whether she will be a rival or a slave." The Times will have plenty of material for panic articles when it gets the present news from our side.

THE PROOFREADER on the London Times receives an editorial salary, but has to forfeit one guinea for every typographical error, even a turned letter, in each day's impression. If he has marked an error on the proof, the compositor who neglected to correct it pays the forfeit.

THE BOLD SAILOR BOYS who survived the destruction of their comrades on the Cumberland and Congress, says the New York Argus, had the compliment of a public reception at the Academy of Music. Jas. Marlow, one of the crew of the Cumberland, made a little speech, relating the following incident:

When Buchanan asked their commander, Lieut. Morris, "Will you surrender the ship?" "Never!" said Morris, "never will we surrender the ship!" He backed his infernal machine off again, and the Cumberland fired as rapidly as she could, but the Merrimack ran her steel prow in again, and Buchanan asked Lieut. Morris, calling him by name, "Mr. Morris, will you surrender the ship?" "Never!" said Morris; "sink her!"

—What is only gossip against man, is scandal against woman.

THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES have coined since they commenced operations—a period less than seventy years—the large amount of eight hundred millions of dollars—about one fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world. Of this amount, five hundred and twenty million dollars were derived from the mines of the United States.

SUBSCRIBERS.—Bishop Timon has addressed a letter to the clergymen of his Diocese with reference to delinquent subscribers to newspapers, in which he brings the terrors of the other world to enforce the printer's claims to payments. He says: "I address you for a moment think that the Catholic who hopes for eternal life, would take a paper without intending to pay for it."

A DESERTER, who escaped from Fort Jackson during its recent bombardment, reports that one of the thirteen-inch shells had fallen into a house of considerable dimensions within the fort, and that when it exploded not a vestige of the building remained.

ONLY NINE of the Democratic members of the New York Legislature did not sign the recent Union Address, and a part of those were absent, and thus did not have an opportunity to do so.

GEN. POPE is a native of Kentucky, and a son of Gov. Nathaniel Pope, of Virginia. He is about 40 years of age, and served with distinction in the Mexican war as a Captain. He is a graduate of West Point.

ALBERT PIKE led thousands of Indians into battle, and then pretended to be shocked at their scalping their victims. He might as well turn wolves loose in a sheep pasture and affect astonishment at their eating mutton.

A LETTER from an officer in Fort Jackson, in the New Orleans Bulletin, states that the Federal fleet in its attack upon that fort, averaged one shell every twelve seconds, or five a minute, for nearly seventy hours.

THE MARSEILLES HYMN was not composed at Marseilles, but at Strasburg. It derived its name from being introduced in Paris by a body of Marseilles troops.

COURTSHIP is the engagement, or siege; the proposal is the assault, and matrimony is the victory.

THE WAY THEY GO.—The Newburyport Herald reminds us of facts calculated to diminish individual consequence. A thousand millions of people, averaging only the age of thirty years, requires 91,000 to die every day, or one in every second of time, and as many to be born to keep the number good. Half of those born disappear before the seventeenth year, or before they come to maturity, as half the blossoms on a tree will fall worthless to the ground; but six in a hundred live to be sixty years old; but one in 500 reaches eighty, and but one, in 1000, one hundred.

FROM THE VARIOUS MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN a total annual product of over \$297,000,000 is obtained. Some of the coal mines are sunk to an enormous depth—one at Duckfield being two thousand five hundred and four feet deep. A copper Tressavan is 2,180 feet deep. Many other tin and copper mines are approaching these depths, and under the Atlantic waves in Botallack, Levant, and other mines man is pursuing his underground labors daily at half a mile from shore.

IF, WHILE EXAMINING under the microscope a drop of water containing infusoria, you introduce a grain of salt, the effect will be instantaneous death to these creatures. If it be true, as some assert, that the matter which is formed on the teeth is the receptacle of animalcules, and that these are the real agents in producing carious teeth, dip a moistened brush in salt, and you have at once the cheapest and most preservative of tooth powders.

GEN. HALLECK is reported as saying in substance that he "considers the military skill, science, and penetration of Gen. McClellan as second to that of no man living; that whatever had been done in the West and elsewhere, was but the carrying out of Gen. McClellan's great plan of the war; that the general idea of each and every of these movements was the fruit of his foresight and knowledge of war and its appliances, and McClellan had, rough-hewn the whole work and only left the finishing touches to the department and division commanders."

WHILE THE PRINCE OF WALES was at Helbron he and his suite obtained permission to visit the cave of Marcellus, Abraham's burial place. They are the first Christians who have been allowed to enter it since the Crusades, nearly seven hundred years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca, and Leah are buried there.

GEN. SCOTT, still strong in his patriotism, though feeble in body, is spending his time at Elizabeth, N. J. On Wednesday last, in commenting on the series of victories at Yorktown, he said: "Did I not tell you that McClellan, Halleck, Hancock, (and others that he named,) were the men! These are glorious men, and will reflect honor and credit on our country."

TACITON YET MY BOY.—The Corralis Union—a secession Democratic organ—says: "The hand of fate points to the ascendancy of the Democratic party." That may well be, for the Democratic party went up some time ago. "The hand of fate points to the ascendancy" of a good many Democrats now in rebellion, at the end of a rope. —*Marysville Appeal.*

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FROM THE VARIOUS MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN a total annual product of over \$297,000,000 is obtained. Some of the coal mines are sunk to an enormous depth—one at Duckfield being two thousand five hundred and four feet deep. A copper Tressavan is 2,180 feet deep. Many other tin and copper mines are approaching these depths, and under the Atlantic waves in Botallack, Levant, and other mines man is pursuing his underground labors daily at half a mile from shore.

IF, WHILE EXAMINING under the microscope a drop of water containing infusoria, you introduce a grain of salt, the effect will be instantaneous death to these creatures. If it be true, as some assert, that the matter which is formed on the teeth is the receptacle of animalcules, and that these are the real agents in producing carious teeth, dip a moistened brush in salt, and you have at once the cheapest and most preservative of tooth powders.

GEN. HALLECK is reported as saying in substance that he "considers the military skill, science, and penetration of Gen. McClellan as second to that of no man living; that whatever had been done in the West and elsewhere, was but the carrying out of Gen. McClellan's great plan of the war; that the general idea of each and every of these movements was the fruit of his foresight and knowledge of war and its appliances, and McClellan had, rough-hewn the whole work and only left the finishing touches to the department and division commanders."

WHILE THE PRINCE OF WALES was at Helbron he and his suite obtained permission to visit the cave of Marcellus, Abraham's burial place. They are the first Christians who have been allowed to enter it since the Crusades, nearly seven hundred years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca, and Leah are buried there.

GEN. SCOTT, still strong in his patriotism, though feeble in body, is spending his time at Elizabeth, N. J. On Wednesday last, in commenting on the series of victories at Yorktown, he said: "Did I not tell you that McClellan, Halleck, Hancock, (and others that he named,) were the men! These are glorious men, and will reflect honor and credit on our country."

TACITON YET MY BOY.—The Corralis Union—a secession Democratic organ—says: "The hand of fate points to the ascendancy of the Democratic party." That may well be, for the Democratic party went up some time ago. "The hand of fate points to the ascendancy" of a good many Democrats now in rebellion, at the end of a rope. —*Marysville Appeal.*

THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES have coined since they commenced operations—a period less than seventy years—the large amount of eight hundred millions of dollars—about one fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world. Of this amount, five hundred and twenty million dollars were derived from the mines of the United States.

SUBSCRIBERS.—Bishop Timon has addressed a letter to the clergymen of his Diocese with reference to delinquent subscribers to newspapers, in which he brings the terrors of the other world to enforce the printer's claims to payments. He says: "I address you for a moment think that the Catholic who hopes for eternal life, would take a paper without intending to pay for it."

A DESERTER, who escaped from Fort Jackson during its recent bombardment, reports that one of the thirteen-inch shells had fallen into a house of considerable dimensions within the fort, and that when it exploded not a vestige of the building remained.

ONLY NINE of the Democratic members of the New York Legislature did not sign the recent Union Address, and a part of those were absent, and thus did not have an opportunity to do so.

GEN. POPE is a native of Kentucky, and a son of Gov. Nathaniel Pope, of Virginia. He is about 40 years of age, and served with distinction in the Mexican war as a Captain. He is a graduate of West Point.

ALBERT PIKE led thousands of Indians into battle, and then pretended to be shocked at their scalping their victims. He might as well turn wolves loose in a sheep pasture and affect astonishment at their eating mutton.

A LETTER from an officer in Fort Jackson, in the New Orleans Bulletin, states that the Federal fleet in its attack upon that fort, averaged one shell every twelve seconds, or five a minute, for nearly seventy hours.

THE MARSEILLES HYMN was not composed at Marseilles, but at Strasburg. It derived its name from being introduced in Paris by a body of Marseilles troops.

COURTSHIP is the engagement, or siege; the proposal is the assault, and matrimony is the victory.